

Central America Peace Parley Is Called by U. S.

Nations Invited to Washington Dec. 4 to Make New Pacts and Put Limit on Their Armaments

Hughes Takes Initiative

Arbitration Court Also Proposed to Deal With Disputes That May Arise

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Central American governments were invited today by the United States to send plenipotentiaries to a conference in Washington December 4 to negotiate peace treaties, consider the question of limitation of armaments and to work out a plan for a court to which disputes among the nations of the hemisphere may be referred.

The five powers invited to the conference are Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador, whose representatives on August 30 on board the U. S. S. Tacoma signed an agreement of ratification to the general treaty of peace and friendship signed at Washington December 20, 1907, and Guatemala and Costa Rica, both of which have since expressed a willingness to adhere to the 1907 pact.

In announcing the proposed conference, Secretary of State Hughes authorized the following statement: "On August 20 last a meeting was held by the Presidents of Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador on board the U. S. S. Tacoma in Fonseca Bay, at the request of the Nicaraguan government, in order to concert measures looking to the establishment of more peaceful relations between their three countries. The result of this conference was the signing of an agreement whereby the five republics of Central America, as being in force between them, it was further stipulated in the agreement that the Guatemalan and Costa Rican governments would be asked to adhere thereto, and that a preliminary conference would be called in December to discuss the measures looking to the well-being of Central America."

The Guatemalan and Costa Rican governments, in answer to the invitation to adhere to the August 20 agreement, replied that they did not consider this necessary, as they regarded the general treaty of peace and friendship of December 20, 1907, as still in force and stated their intention to adhere to its provisions. This was most cordially and openly the way to a discussion of those further measures which may be deemed necessary for the welfare of the five republics. The governments of Nicaragua, Honduras and El Salvador have informally made known to the department that they will be gratified if a conference should be held in Washington in December to this end. The department, in accordance with its policy of desiring all means to co-operate in the peace and welfare of this continent, has been very glad to issue invitations to such a conference, and on October 21 the American legations at Guatemala City, San Salvador, Tegucigalpa, Managua, and San Jose were directed to extend to the presidents of those countries to which they were invited the following invitation:

"The government of the United States has watched with attention the measures taken in August last by the presidents of Nicaragua, Salvador and Honduras at the conference held on board the U. S. S. Tacoma to effect more friendly and peaceful relations in Central America. The American government was gratified at the action of these countries in acknowledging the validity of the general treaty of peace and friendship signed at Washington on December 20, 1907, and at the action of the governments of Costa Rica and Guatemala in definitely declaring that that treaty, in so far as they are concerned, is still in force."

"The government of the United States believes that a great step has been taken toward peace and stability by these declarations of the five Central American states, and is further of the opinion that the peaceful and friendly relations and the prosperity of these countries could still further be secured by a frank and friendly exchange of views and recommendations on the results thereof to be embodied in a treaty for the permanent regulation of their mutual interests and relations."

"The government of the United States consequently takes pleasure in inviting the governments of Guatemala, Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador and Costa Rica to send plenipotentiaries to Washington for a conference to be held beginning Monday, December 4, to discuss:

"1. The negotiation of a treaty or treaties to make effective those provisions of the treaties signed at Washington on December 20, 1907, which experience has shown to be effective in maintaining friendly relations and co-operation among the Central American states."

"2. Measures whereby, in view of the achievement accomplished with regard to the limitation of armaments by the powers participating in the conference at Washington in 1907, the Central American states may carry on this endeavor and set an example to the world, and above all to the powers of the hemisphere, by adopting effective measures for the limitation of armaments in Central America."

"3. The working out of a plan for setting up tribunals of inquiry whenever any disputes or questions regarding the proposed treaty or treaties which cannot be settled by diplomatic means shall unfortunately arise between any two or more of the countries."

"4. Any other questions which the countries represented at the conference unanimously desire to consider."

State Power Case Up Jan. 2

Supreme Court to Hear Motion to Dismiss Plea

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—The motion of the Federal government to dismiss the case brought by the State of New York challenging the constitutionality of the Federal water-power act of 1920 was assigned by the Supreme Court today for hearing on January 2, 1923.

The government-based its motion on the ground that the state had not brought the suit against the proper Federal officials; had not presented a concrete controversy over which the court had jurisdiction; had not shown any cause of action against the Federal officials named, and was without equity.

Advices from Moscow indicate that the Russian line of argument will be that the Severs treaty and the question of the future of the Straits are so closely allied that they cannot be considered separately.

Referring to the refusal of the Soviet government to ratify the concessions granted to the Russo-Asiatic Consolidated because the Soviet had not been invited to the peace conference, Leslie Urquhart, chairman of the company, declared at a meeting of the stockholders today:

"I have a certainty of conviction and

British Want Near Eastern Parley Nov. 13

Curzon to Remain at Helm. So Crisis at Home Is No Bar to England for Pushing to Quick Settlement

French-Soviet Pact Feared

Foreign Office Won't Accede to Soviet Request for Voice in Sevres Treaty Revision

From The Tribune's European Bureau
LONDON, Oct. 23.—It is the desire of the British government that the Near East peace conference begin November 13 at Lausanne, despite the political crisis at home. This was learned officially this afternoon, when a contradiction was given to the reports telegraphed from Paris that England had sought a further postponement. It is considered certain that Lord Curzon will retain his position as Foreign Secretary as long as the Bonar Law government lasts, so that even should the election be held on November 15 he probably will continue the British delegation at the opening of the conference two days previously.

Later this afternoon the text of the most recent Soviet note was received by the government here. So far as Great Britain is concerned, the attitude toward Russian participation in the conference remains unchanged; that is to say, the representation of Russia depends upon the basis upon which the conference is held. If, as expected, there are two gatherings, one revising the Treaty of Sevres and the other concerned with the future of the Straits, there will be no objection to the presence of the Russians at the latter.

Officials here realize that the Franco-Russian rapprochement may have reached such a point that the French will back the claims of the Soviet to be represented in all deliberations. The British answer to this will be that since Russia is not a signatory to the Sevres treaty she could not be expected to take part in a conference devoted solely to the revision of the treaty.

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very good reason for the belief that the time is near when we will be called back for the benefit of Russia and, incidentally, ourselves."

After outlining the history of the concessions gained by the company and afterward canceled because of political considerations Mr. Urquhart said that even if he had the power to press the government to invite Russia to the Near East conference he would refuse to do it if that were the price of ratification. He added that credits to the extent of several million pounds had been offered to the company for materials, but that all negotiations had been halted by the stand of the Soviet government against the launching of the enterprise.

Reward Offered for Shields

Five Billion Rubles for News of Missing Relief Worker

MOSCOW, Oct. 23 (By The Associated Press).—Colonel William N. Haskell, director of the American relief work in Russia, has wired authorization to the relief workers in the Volga Valley to offer a reward of 5,000,000 rubles (about \$500) to any one who reports definitely the whereabouts of Philip Shields, of the relief administration, who has disappeared. The government authorities here announce that everything possible is being done to solve the mystery of the disappearance of Mr. Shields and that experienced operatives have been assigned to the task of unraveling the mystery.

W. P. G. Harding to Head Cuban Mission; Loan To Be Approved

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—Approval of the \$50,000,000 loan sought by the Cuban government, with a definite announcement that W. P. G. Harding, former governor of the Federal Reserve Board, will head a special American mission to go to Cuba to co-operate with that government in straightening out its financial problems, is expected to be made shortly, it became known today.

The selection of Governor Harding will remove him as a candidate for reappointment as head of the Federal Reserve Board and leave the way clear for the President to promptly appoint one of the other candidates who have been recommended for the position.

That he had been asked to head the mission was admitted today by Mr. Harding. He said that he conferred with General Crowder before the latter's departure for Cuba and expressed a willingness to accept the task. Mr. Harding said he expected such a mission would complete its work in six weeks.

Formal application for the loan to be floated in this country was made to

Churches Aligned To Make U. S. Hand Firm in Near East

Federal Council Lining Up 100,000 Groups to Compel Nation to Enter Peace Parley and Aid Minorities

From The Tribune's Washington Bureau
WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.—What amounts to a call for a vigorous policy by this government with respect to the Near East has been sent out by the Federal Council of Churches from its headquarters in Washington. The council is seeking to have more than 100,000 Protestant churches throughout the United States express their views to the Administration and Congress. A leading feature of the demands is that this government exert its influence for permanent protection and religious liberty for the minorities in the Near East.

The action of the council is of the more interest in view of the large number of letters and resolutions from churches and members of churches which have reached the White House, the State Department and Congress on

the Near Eastern situation, some of them calling for drastic action.

The council announces that it is sending a call for concerted action on the Near East to more than 100,000 Protestant churches. It is asking practically a referendum on America's policy and urging the churches to tell President Harding and Congress what they want done. It asks of church people the following:

First, to express their conviction that America has a moral responsibility in the present situation in the Near East.

Second, to tell President Harding and their representatives in Congress that they want the government: (a) To exert its influence to secure permanent protection and religious liberty for the minorities in the Near East; and (b) to join in conference with other nations on the great moral issues at stake in the Near East.

Third, to give liberally to the relief of the sufferers.

R-4 Fire Loss Is \$70,000
LOS ANGELES, Oct. 23.—The submarine R-4, at the San Pedro submarine base, in which fire was found last night, was opened to-day and resealed with the flames still burning, according to announcement from the submarine base. The property loss was estimated to be in excess of \$70,000.

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Today's News Thrift
Wool Serge and Venetian Satin Bloomers
Full plated Navy and Black. Reinforced seams. Elastic at knee and wide waistband. 6 to 20 years. For one day only.
\$1.69

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All wool. "W" and "C" chevrons and casual. Knickers full lined. At this price for one day only.
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White Men Will Pierce Sahara's Heart in Autos

(Continued from page one)
pearance of a number of strange looking automobiles on the boulevards on the outskirts of Paris. So great was the curiosity concerning these machines that the government finally announced that it had approved a project for the exploration of the Sahara and would designate official observers. The details were then given by M. Citroen.

Last year a French military expedition started with camels from Algiers, and after 159 days of perilous and uncertain travel reached the west coast of Senegal, covering 2,700 miles. This expedition had the advantage of a mid-way rendezvous with a second contingent, which had been worked out from Mauritania. After the two parties met a detachment of native Mauretanians which had accompanied one of the parties pursued a group of desert bandits and never returned. It is against these wanderers of the desert that the present expedition is prepared.

The whole project has seized hold of the French imagination. It is even hoped that some splendid prehistoric city may be discovered, and with it vast treasures of gold and precious stones.

"The Model of Marmon 34 which I am now driving is the best car which I have ever driven over 8000 miles. To date I have driven my Marmon nearly 25,000 miles. I consider the work imposed on this car unusually severe and the results obtained have been most satisfactory. The car runs fully as well today as when new and with no evidence of fatigue. I have no means of judging what the useful life of this car will be."

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AN analysis of the maintenance costs for Marmons of the 1922 series shows that the average figure for New York and vicinity was \$4.35 per month per car.

Four dollars and thirty-five cents for all expenses required to minimize depreciation and hold the car at the height of its perfection.

This conclusive evidence of economical maintenance, coupled with acknowledged superiority in roadability and constant service, prove Marmon to be supreme among high class cars.

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The satisfaction to be derived from the operation of an automobile is in direct proportion to its quality, the facilities provided for its maintenance and the care which it receives. Only when these elements are well balanced does the purchase of a motor car become a good investment.

Lincoln owners know that Lincoln cars in ordinary usage demand the attention of other than the replenishment of gasoline, oil and water. That's because the service requirements of motor cars are in inverse ratio to the quality and character built into them by the manufacturers.

Periodic inspection, proper lubrication and minor adjustments, when necessary, are essential to the proper and prolonged functioning of any piece of machinery. With quality as a prime factor, it is the secret of economical and dependable transportation.

To insure the operation of Lincoln cars as a source of uninterrupted satisfaction and enjoyment, through the medium of adequate and convenient service facilities, it is the purpose of the Ford Motor Company that its entire dealer organization be equipped to render efficient and intelligent service to Lincoln owners.

Thousands of Ford Dealers in the United States are being equipped with specially trained Lincoln men, competent to make minor adjustments and of providing for ordinary service requirements.

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It is not intended, or necessary, that all Ford Dealers be equipped to do major repair work or overhauling on Lincoln cars. Adequate provision is made, however, whereby such work will be done in each territory, when necessary, by dealers who are especially equipped to render high grade service in keeping with the character of the product.

We believe that the Lincoln will run farther and require less mechanical attention than any other car in the world. It is significant and a matter of utmost importance to prospective owners of quality cars that the incomparable, world-wide facilities of the Ford Motor Company should make the ownership of a Lincoln even more desirable than ever before.

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Division of
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Ask any Authorized Lincoln and Ford Dealer in Metropolitan New York or New Jersey

You Wouldn't Pay '800 to '1000 for Such Things

Yet That is Exactly What You May Do, if You Don't Know the Facts

Everything that goes into or on a motor car costs money. The buyer must pay for it.

So when you consider the two types of closed cars that sell under \$2000 think of what you are buying.

If you use a closed car to impress by its luxury appearance, then get the most you can for your money in the way of dome lights, vanity cases, clocks and such fittings.

But if you have first regard for car performance, look to the chassis. All reliability and low cost of operation begins there.

What Hudson Gives

The Hudson Coach is mounted on the famous Super-Six chassis. More than 120,000 owners know its reliability. And now with the new improved Super-Six motor, there is found a smoothness and motoring charm that thrills.

The \$1625 you pay for the Hudson Coach goes for qualities that are essential to genuine utility. Closed bodies mounted on cars comparable to the Super-Six in performance and enduring reliability cost \$800 to \$1000 more than the Hudson Coach.

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The Coach Endures

The Hudson Coach provides every closed car comfort. It is sturdy, long lasting, and good to look at. You will be proud of it.

But your greatest gratification will come from the performance of the car. In the Super-Six no one ever needs give way when real motor performance is concerned.

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